

MUNSON AND McNAMARA

123 and 125 MAIN STREET

"Foster"
CHANGED TO
Fosterina

On account of having the Foster Lacing Hooks, many inferior gloves are being sold as the "Foster" to parties who believe them to be the Genuine Foster quality, which is a superior French Real Kid Glove, made with special care in our own manufactory at Grenoble, France.

To enable purchasers to distinguish the difference, we have changed our trade mark, and shall hereafter stamp all of our best quality

MANUFACTURED BY
Foster, Paul & Co.
MANUFACTURERS.
FOR SALE BY
MUNSON & McNAMARA!

Now Open!
Our full assortment of Foster Paul & Co.'s Kid Gloves. It is unnecessary for us to tell you about our gloves. You all know they are the best fitting gloves in the world when properly fitted, and we have export glove fitters. We have everything that is new and desirable in plain and embroidered backs, in undressed and suede, in hooks and Monquaire style, in street and evening shades. We are the only authorized agents for these superior gloves, and carry the largest stock of any house in the U. S. in any under fifty thousand people.

Madame -:- Chambers

Will be at Home and Hold a Reception Friday Afternoon and all Day

SATURDAY, Oct. 15th.

All Ladies That

Want Work Immediately

Are Particularly Requested to Consult Her on These

Reception Days.

Special Sale.
GOOD KID GLOVES
CHEAP.
25 dozen 4 Button Journe Kids, all good light browns and tans, all sizes, and
FRESH--NEW--GOODS
At 60 cents per pair.

MUNSON AND McNAMARA

HYDE & HUMBLE.
WALL PAPER
AND
WINDOW SHADES

Cheaper than any Other Place in Town.

HYDE & HUMBLE,
114 MAIN STREET.

WICHITA, - - KAS.

L. C. JACKSON,

-SUCCESSOR TO HACKNER & JACKSON-
Wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of

Anthrarcite and Bituminous Coal
And all kinds of building material. Main office 112 S. 4th Ave. Branch office 138 N. Main. Yards connected with all railroads in the city.

N. F. STENDERLANDER, President. W. W. KIRKWOOD, Cashier. M. W. LEVY, Treasurer.
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KANSAS LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.
CAPITAL, \$100,000.

Money Always on Hand to Loan on Farm and City Property
OFFICE IN WICHITA NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, WICHITA, KANSAS

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

A Half-Witted Woman Beaten to Death, at Holden, Mo., by Heartless Employees.

Desperate Resistance of a Would-be Wife Murderer--Murdered by His Neighbor.

A Doctor at Compton, Cal., Murdered and Cremated--Race Troubles in Arkansas.

Plaining Mill Burned at Lynnet, O., in Which Two Men are Burned to Death.

Three Men Killed by a Boiler Exploding, at Centerville, W. Va.--Other Haps and Mishaps.

A HUMAN FIEND.
A Half Witted Girl, at Holden, Mo., Beaten to Death.

HOLDEN, Mo., Oct. 14--Yesterday afternoon Dr. Murray of this city was called in to attend Annie Marshall, a half witted woman who had been employed as a domestic at the home of her cousin, Fred Tesche, on Fourth and Olive streets. A glance showed the physician that she was dying, and without making a thorough examination he accepted the family state statement that she was suffering from a congestive chill, and prescribed accordingly.

Last night the poor woman died, as was alleged, of the congestive chill. This, however, she told the neighbors, and one of them told City Marshal Sill that he had repeatedly seen the woman running from the house screaming and with blood streaming down her face.

This statement excited the suspicions of the officer and he began to make inquiries, and soon found another neighbor who had seen Mrs. Tesche beat the woman countless times with a club in the most brutal manner, while others had heard blows and screams and had seen the poor woman struck by her cousin and employees.

These facts were communicated to Mayor Hewes, and that official made a hasty investigation, but was slow to act because he could not make himself believe Mrs. Tesche could be guilty of such outrages, particularly as she was a member of the Methodist church, and a good woman, although a cloud has rested on her character for several years.

Today the hearse was driven to the house followed by several carriages, and the remains were about to be placed in the hearse, when Mayor Hewes appeared with a jury of six men, and two physicians--Dr. Ballou and Murray--to hold an inquest. No objections were made, but those present thought they saw a tremor of fear pass over the form of Mrs. Tesche. The remains were taken out of the coffin and a slight view of the face of the poor woman was seen. An inquest was made in the swollen place and out of it exuded a pint of corruption. The physicians both believe this one wound was sufficient to cause the poor woman's death.

From the feet to the top of the head were displayed before the eyes of the horrified jury evidences of the most inhuman treatment ever administered to a human being. Great pieces of flesh were gouged out of the arms, legs and back, and the hands and face were covered with scars and wounds.

This poor creature had done a washing Tuesday, including carpets, large enough to kill a woman.

The deceased was an orphan and is about 24 years old. Her mother was buried in Sedalia and her father is out west somewhere. He has not been informed of her death.

At the conclusion of the autopsy Fred Tesche and his wife were placed under arrest and guards placed over them in their own residence pending the result of the coroner's inquest. There will be some sensational developments tomorrow not obtainable tonight.

The excitement is intense. The expression is freely made that the murderers should not be left to the law, but better council will prevail and she will not be mobbed.

This was promptly answered by shots from the interior. Cotton was saturated with oil, placed on a pole, set on fire and thrown into the window in order to allow the posse to locate Arndt, who still kept up the fire from within. Fearful lest they should kill him, a shotgun was brought into use and, while in the act of firing on Alldritt, he was winged by a shot from the right hand and threw his pistol out of his hand. He then seized the weapon in his left hand and renewed the battle. Another charge from the shotgun took slight effect in the left shoulder, which placed him in such a condition that Alldritt and Covey sprang through the window, which had in the meantime been broken out, and secured the prisoner. His wounds were dressed and he was taken to Wilber today.

THE VERDICT.
The Coroner Places the Cause of the Koutts Wreck With the Train Dispatcher.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Oct. 14--The coroner has not yet completed his verdict of the Koutts disaster for publication, but the principal points of the verdict are known. In it the coroner places the blame for the accident primarily on the train dispatcher and management for permitting the fast freight to run so close on the passenger train whose engine was disabled; John Dorsey, engineer of the freight, for running at the rate of from twenty to twenty-five miles as the evidence showed, and not keeping a closer lookout, having known that the train with a crippled engine was not far ahead of him, and also on the management, train dispatchers and conductor Parks of the passenger train, for not stopping the train when the management's not informing him that the fast freight was only from two to three miles in his rear.

The verdict of Coroner Lathern in the Koutts disaster is as follows: "I find the deceased to be as far as I know follows; Dr. William Perry, wife and daughter, a family supposed to be Millers, four in number, and one unknown man, not named, supposed to be from Dundee, Ill., and one unknown person, who came to their death by reason of injuries caused by the freight No. 48 of the Chicago & Atlantic railway company, running into passenger train No. 2 of said railway, at the State Line Ditch water tank, Porter county, Ind., at or about midnight of Monday, Oct. 10, 1887.

Murdered by His Neighbor.
PERHAM, Minn., Oct. 14--Early today reports reached this city of a murder committed twelve miles north of here.

The victim is a man named Arnold Kohler, a farmer, well to do, who leaves a wife and five children. An eye witness gives the following account of the murder: Kohler had closed work for the day, and on the way to his house was obliged to pass the house of a neighbor, John Adams. Seeing him in the house he requested Adams to keep his cattle out of his (Kohler's) meadow, which was a report of the neighbors that Adams had been seen knocking him down and pounding him with his fists and a stick of stowewood.

At this juncture E. Mottas appeared on the scene and proceeded to the assistance of Kohler, who was lying on the floor. Adams, holding a rifle, was, while Kohler was being helped up, and the wife pounded him with a stick. He stopped the assailant and told Kohler he had better get out of the house as soon as possible. As he (Mottas) started for the door he supposed Kohler would follow him. He had gone but a few steps from the house when he heard a report. Turning around he perceived that Kohler had not yet come from the house. Just then another report followed, and Kohler staggered through the door, falling at Mottas' feet, exclaiming: "My God, I am shot!"

So close was the gun to the victim at the time of the discharge that his clothes were set on fire. Mottas extinguished the burning clothes, and getting a buggy conveyed the doomed man to his house, but before he reached there Kohler had breathed his last. The last seen of the murderer was by Mottas about an hour after the shooting. He had his gun on his shoulder and was traveling in a westerly direction, talking to the woods. A reward has been offered for his capture.

Murdered and Cremated.
LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 14--It is announced the burned remains of the man found in the ruins of a barn at Compton, in this county are those of Dr. Harlan, the well known dentist and a sporting man.

When found the body was burned beyond recognition. It was at first thought to be that of a tramp. Parties reported near shots at the time of the fire, however, and a searching investigation was made by Chief of Police D'Arcy. Portions of the body were minutely examined. The boots on the feet, the filling in the teeth, together with shreds of clothes, fully identified the victim as Harlan. He was a notorious gambler, and the theory is that a man, as yet unknown, whom Harlan had deceived out of \$400 about a week ago, deceived him to Compton under the pretense of taking a rifle. It is supposed that the stranger suddenly turned on Harlan after getting him there, and shot him, carried his body into the barn, where he poured oil on the corpse, set fire to it, burning the barn and body. Harlan disappeared on the night of October 7th, between 10 and 11 o'clock.

AN OUTLAW'S FIGHT.
Desperate Battle--Offered to Officers by a Nebraska Criminal.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 14--A desperate fight in the dark occurred at Friend at 8 o'clock this morning in which Constable Dillon was shot in the hand while trying to arrest Ferdinand Arndt, who was himself wounded twice before he gave up his desperate resistance.

Some months ago Arndt made threats of killing his divorced wife and afterward attempted to execute his threats for which he was bound over to appear at the present term of the district court, giving a bond of \$1,000, with Peter Becker and John Potew as his bondsmen. The court convened at Wilber Monday, but Arndt failed to show up and yesterday the bond was declared forfeited and a capias issued for Arndt and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Legge who arrived at Friend at 2:30 o'clock this morning, and in company with Constable Dillon went to a basement in the west part of town occupied by Arndt, for the purpose of making the arrest.

Arndt refused to admit the officers or to show himself and promptly opened fire on Dillon, who was standing in front of a glass door, shooting him through the right hand with a 44 calibre revolver. Hostilities ceased while Dillon's wound was being dressed.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

With the Appointment of Sir Charles Tupper the British Commission

For the Fisheries Question is Completed--This Commission is Not Expected

To Handle the Commercial Union Question, but is Strictly a Fisheries Commission.

A Telegram From Dr. Porter, Says the Epidemic at Tampa, Fla., is Undoubtedly Yellow Fever.

Counsel Delaney Tells Why and Wherefore Behring Sea is United States Property.

CAPITAL BUDGET.
THE FISHERIES COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14--The department of state has been officially advised of the appointment of Sir Charles Tupper, of Canada, as one of the British fishery commissioners. This last appointment, it is believed, completes the British commission, which will consist of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Lionel West, the British minister to the United States, and Sir Charles Tupper. It is learned at the department of state that the approaching negotiations will be confined to the subject of fisheries, and that this government has never contemplated or proposed the discussion of the subject of commercial union by the negotiators. In respect to the published statements that the British commissioners intended to offset our claim of jurisdiction over the waters of Behring by a claim to Canadian waters lying between head lands, it is stated positively that the department of state has never taken a position that could be construed as either assuming or denying any right of jurisdiction over the waters of Behring sea.

YELLOW FEVER.
A telegram was received at the marine hospital this afternoon from Dr. Jos. Y. Porter, president of the Key West board of health, announcing his arrival at Tampa, Fla., last evening and saying: "Have seen cases indiscreetly. The disease is undoubtedly yellow fever, presenting the characteristic tests of albumen, irritable stomachs and black vomit."

A telegram was also received from Deputy Collector Spencer, saying: "Three deaths last night. Several new cases, but raining. Town authorities acting and taking measures to disinfect."

An earlier dispatch from him reported that there was no concert of action to put down the epidemic, to which Surgeon General Hamilton replied that he was ready to co-operate to a reasonable extent, when the citizens agreed on what was wanted. Health Officer S. Palaki, replies as follows: "Refugee six days from Tampa died here this morning (13th) of yellow fever. Fremont under strict quarantine. Everything in the room and belonging to him was burned. Nothing to fear from spread of disease."

WHY AND WHEREFORE
Counsel Delaney Explains Why America Owns Behring Sea.

OTTAWA, Can., Oct. 14--The government here is in receipt of advice from Sitka which contain the brief which is understood to have been prepared at Washington and recently filed in the court at Sitka by A. K. Delaney, as counsel for the United States in the seal fisheries dispute. In the course of his plea he says: "Concerning the doctrine of international law establishing what is known as the marine league belt, which extends the jurisdiction of a nation into adjacent seas for a distance of one marine league, or three miles from its shores, and following all the indentations and sinuosities of its coast, there is at this day no room for discussion. It must be accepted as the settled law of nations. It is sustained by the highest authorities, law writers and jurists. It has been sanctioned by the United States since the foundation of the government. Well grounded as is this doctrine of the law of nations, it is no more firmly established as part of the international code than that other principle which gives to a nation sovereignty, jurisdiction, domination over its own inland waters, gulfs, bays and seas. If a sea is entirely enclosed by the territories of a nation and has no other communication with the ocean than by a channel of which that nation may take possession, it appears that such a sea is no less capable of being occupied and becoming property than the land, and it ought to follow the fate of the country that surrounds it. The Mediterranean in former times was absolutely enclosed within the territories of the Romans and that people by rendering themselves masters of the strait which joins it to the ocean might subject the Mediterranean to their empire and assume domination over it. They did not by such proceeding injure the rights of other nations, a particular sea being manifestly designed by nature for the use of the countries and nations that surround it."

Delaney then makes numerous references to prove that Russia always asserted that Behring sea was an inland water and that the United States had always maintained the same position since she acquired title. The brief then states how Russia's title was based on "discovery and settlement," and how the United States acquired its title and the treaty between the United States and Russia, germane to the question involved in the case, is quoted in full.

In conclusion Delaney says: "The foregoing record may convey but a meager idea of the indomitable energy and perseverance displayed by the Russian people in acquiring empire in North America by guile and the discoveries of Behring in 1728 and extending for more than a century and a quarter, wherein they braved the perils of land and sea, overcame a savage native population and forced ice and snow storm and shipwreck, to found and maintain an empire on these rugged shores. Enough has been said to disclose the basis of Russia's right to jurisdiction of the Behring sea under the law of nations, viz., original possession of the Arctic coast, fol-

lowed by the discovery and possession of the Aleutian islands and the shore of Alaska north to Behring straits, but to Point Barrow and the Frozen ocean, thus enclosing within its territory, as within the embrace of a mighty giant, the islands and water of Behring sea, and with this the assertion and exercise of domination over land and sea. Such is our understanding of the law; such is the record. Upon them the United States are prepared to abide the judgment of the courts and the opinion of the civilized world."

AT MEMPHIS.
The Route From Kansas City to Memphis Remarkably Free From Demonstrations.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Oct. 14--The president's special train, preceded by the pilot train, passed here at 5:10 this morning. The party were all asleep. A crowd of 200 or 300 persons were at the station to see the train. Engines and conductors were changed, but the change was made just outside of town, and the train passed the station without stopping. The trainmen report that people were up and waiting for the train at all way stations during the night.

RAVENHOLM, Ark., Oct. 14--The presidential train is enroute. The day is bright and the temperature is moderate. Since the passage of the Ozark mountains early this morning the train has been running through a sparsely settled region, offering little in the way of demonstration to divert the attention of the excursionists from books or correspondence which they have severally in hand. For almost the first time since leaving Washington an opportunity is offered to enjoy the things that are in the library of "Alfaviata," an opportunity of which the ladies are taking full advantage.

The president and postmaster general and Dr. Bryant are chatting by themselves in the observatory. Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Vilas occupy the parlor of the private car, and the others are engaged for the most part in overhauling and catching up with their neglected correspondence. The president had said good-bye to the northward bound train of last year, first at New York, and then at other chief cities and New England manufacturing towns. In short, the theory that "more money" insured prosperity, comes to grief again. More than \$107,000,000 have been added to circulation within the past two months, but the speculation in the stimulus has wrought much harm already, and closes the future with doubt, while great activity and expansion is shown in some branches of business, others exhibit symptoms of reaction.

Steel rails are again lower, sales last week were \$84 for spring delivery, and some makers are urging a general stoppage of works.

Pig iron, No. 1 foundry, continues scarce because of the Lehigh coal strike, but lower quotation comes from grey forge, and also for hot iron.

Encouraging statements of exports in September show that of breadstuffs, cotton, provisions, oil and cattle, the value was 9 per cent greater than in 1886.

A large decrease appears in wheat, but a noteworthy increase in flour. In both, exports decreased one half, and there is some loss in butter, cheese and oil, but a gain of \$7,540,000 in exports of cotton.

This month's exports from New York show a gain of 21.2 per cent., against an increase of 10 per cent. in imports.

Exchange has advanced this week, because of large sales of stock on foreign account, and the controlling question in the money market now is whether the passing of a dividend by the Baltimore & Ohio, and other roads will so discourage foreign holders of securities as to cause extensions.

But \$1,100,000 more gold arrived Thursday. Interior reports are uniformly more favorable though tight money and slow collections still reported from some points, the pressure is in most cases less severe, and collections rather better. In Texas, where the cotton yield is said to be 10 per cent. below last year's, failures are more numerous, and May traders are asking indulgence. But east of the Mississippi money is generally easier at the south and a partial failure of crops is as yet hardly recognized as a cause of disturbance in the north-west, and the actual losses of farmers are as large as the October bureau report would indicate, however, some shortage in the volume of business must result.

The dry goods trade, though rather less active, has been fairly satisfactory in volume, with prices well maintained, though print cloths are a shade lower.

The shrinkage in wool manufacturing appears in reported sales of wool at Boston, which were 21,000,000 pounds for three months ending October 1, against 28,000,000 pounds for the same months last year, but supplies on hand at beginning of the period may explain part of the decrease.

BELOW EXPECTANCY.

Under Favorable Conditions. Prices in Trade do not Advance From Last Week's

Stocks Were Lower on Wednesday Last Than for Two Years Past.

Cotton Declined--Coal Higher, on Account of Strikes--Exchanges Lower Than Last Year.

A Small Import of Gold--Dry Goods Trade Fairly Satisfactory--Prices Maintained.

Numerous Failures in Texas--Money East of the Mississippi South--Failures.

WAVERING.
R. G. Dun's Review of Trade Reports Things Unsteady.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14--R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of the trade says: In spite of many favorable conditions noted last week prices do not advance. The treasury added \$33,000,000 to the circulation in September, and has added about \$4,000,000 since, and the Baltimore & Ohio bargain has been ratified and the Reading reorganization insured, yet prices of stocks fell on Wednesday to an average of \$8.77 per share, the lowest since April and May, 1886, and excepting a few weeks then the lowest for two years.

Wheat has lost every advance since September 26, court for a fortnight past and cause for a month past have occasionally risen, only to recede again.

Cotton has declined 3.8 of a cent during the month and paid \$1 per barrel direct. Oil is higher, but the transactions are insignificant.

Coal is stronger because of a strike, but iron and steel is lower.

The elaborate statements of exchanges for the past year and a quarter, only conceal the fact that of late exchanges have been falling behind those of last year, first at New York, and then at other chief cities and New England manufacturing towns. In short, the theory that "more money" insured prosperity, comes to grief again. More than \$107,000,000 have been added to circulation within the past two months, but the speculation in the stimulus has wrought much harm already, and closes the future with doubt, while great activity and expansion is shown in some branches of business, others exhibit symptoms of reaction.

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